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No. 51 CLARK STREET.

J. C. VAUGHAN, G. H. RAY, EDITORS.

CITY OF CHICAGO.

Tuesday Morning, ... Feb. 24, 1858.

A Scrap of History for the Times.

The discussion which has arisen in Baltimore upon the validity of the Democratic test of their Representatives from Maryland, has brought to light the following scrap of history, which we commend to the Chicago *Times*, with the request that it be filed away for future reference, whenever it desires the affiliation of the Black Democracy with the Know Nothings:

The *American Democrat* states that on the morning when the plurality rule was adopted by the Convention, Mr. Jo. Alexander moved that the Convention take a recess of ten minutes; Mr. Jo. K. Mumford, of Kentucky, (a Democrat and conservative, being opposed to rule per No. 2,) then moved to amend the motion by striking the ground rule, words down and carried to him in his seat, a series of interrogatories, which, with their answers we here subjoin:

"1st. Are you hostile to the American party? and have you ever joined it, or do you now belong to it, that party committee to civil and religious liberty?

"Answer to 1st—To the first I answer, *I never have.*

"2d. Are you in favor of the Union of the States as long as it can be maintained without such a violation of the spirit of the Constitution as would justify revolution?

"Answer 2—I am in favor of the continuance of the Union as long as the rights of all the States are preserved.

"3d. Do you belong to the Democratic organization? and do you fully endorse the course and policy of the present Administration, so far as to favor the election of its present incumbent to office again?

"Answer 3—I do not, strictly speaking, belong to the Democratic party organization, if appearing to believe right, and will support what I think wrong, in that as in all other parties.

"4th. Are you prepared to vote for a modification of the naturalization laws as would require citizens of foreign birth to remain here longer before they become citizens of this country for a decidedly longer term than at present?

"Answer 4th—I would not object, but would favor a material alteration of the naturalization laws."

Coming upon the heels of the adoption of the Democratic Platform upon the Slavery question, by the Philadelphia Convention, this brief history has a meaning that the Times cannot blink out of sight.

First State in the Field—Iowa leads the Van.

The Republicans of Iowa, held a State Convention at Iowa City, on the 22nd inst., and perfected a complete organization. The number of delegates in attendance was very large every part of the State was represented, and the greatest harmony and enthusiasm prevailed. A most excellent Republican platform was adopted, which declares among other things that the Union of the Republican party is to maintain the Liberties of the people, the sovereignty of the States, and the perpetuity of the Union; that under the Constitution and by right Free-dom alone is National; that Slavery is a local State institution and that it shall be excluded from the National Territories, that the great issues in which we shall be found in the next, are the Free States, or Slavery to slave States; denounces the Black democracy and the Administration, for violating the Missouri Compact, and inciting the Border Ruffians to deeds of outrage and blood; sympathizes with the Struggling Freemen of Kansas and promises to give them material aid in their contest with the Missouri Slaveholders, if required.

The Convention nominated the following State ticket;

For Secretary of State, Elijah Sells.
For Auditor of State, James Pattee.
For Attorney General, Sam'l. A. Rice.
For Treasurer, M. L. Morris.

A Presidential Electoral Ticket was nominated, consisting of Reuben Noble, H. O. Connor, Daniel F. Miller sod W. M. Stone. Eight delegates and eight alternates were appointed to represent Iowa in the National Republican Convention, which will meet in Philadelphia on the 7th of June next.

A committee was appointed to draft an address to the people of Iowa. A Central Committee of five persons was appointed, and a Vigilance Committee for each Congressional district. After giving after hearty cheers for the success of the cause, the convention adjourned, *sine die.*

Iowa has set a bright and manly example for her older sisters to copy. She is first in the great fight for Freedom.

The Debate in the Senate on Shannon's Nomination.

Mr. Inspector W. Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Courier and Enquirer*, a speaks of Gen. Wilson's annihilation of Shannon:

Shannon Surrenders—I dropped into a Proslavery meeting last night, and was surprised to see an abstract of the remarks made by two of the speakers who addressed the people, that you may have some idea of the state of feeling on the frontier, and the means to be adopted to secure the triumph of the Pro-Slavery party.

Hon. Wilson P. Hall, of Buchanan County being introduced to the audience, said:

"Gentlemen:—The object of this visit to your city is for the following purpose:

"To establish Kansas Emigrant Aid Societies in the following counties—Jones—[substituting for what shall govern the Society, appoint officers who shall preside, consisting of a President, Secretary, Treasurer and two Directors, who shall be chosen by the members, to meet every Saturday evening, and it shall be the duty of this company to be $25, subject to one cent of not more than 25 per cent. semi-annually. The money thus raised to be put in the hands of the Treasurer, subject to the order of the President, and the money to be expended in defraying the expenses of agents who shall travel and lecture through the Southern States, soliciting aid, and inducing an honest Pro-Slavery emigration to the Territory, and in paying the expenses of competent agents who shall stay in Kansas and collect information of the country for the benefit of those who may emigrate from the Slave States. The remainder of the money, and what may be raised in the South, shall be expended in purchasing all the best lands, and choice locations, to be sold only to Pro-Slavery men. We, of Buchanan county, have already subscribed, both liberally and unsolicited. I am now traveling through some of the difficult counties of our state to have societies of the same or similar character formed."

I consider he made a very liberal and honorable Pro-Slavery speech.

Next, Gen. Wilson, of Andrew county, was introduced. He made a speech of some length, adverse to the movement, and in favor of Abolitionism. He was the second speaker in the State, and sending agents through the South, with letters of recommendation from the officers of the Society, to solicit aid and advice as to the most eligible points for the location of slavery. Let us send men of known character and honesty, and money and men will be sent to our aid.

The men who have been sent from the Territory to the States, to solicit aid, have been men of intellect, mean principles and poor judgment, and sent to plead to men of tight fists and narrow, contracted minds—men whose hearts are so narrow they could hardly beat—men who have not the soul to appreciate one generous impulse—men who give money by bits and pinpenies; and yet, in Chicago, I understand, they have raised $2,000; then what may we not expect from men of the South, who give by dollars, say, hundreds. Gentlemen, my word for it, if we take hold of this matter in earnest, in six months we may have a pro-slavery outgrowth in Kansas that will forever drive the black pall—the black cloud of Abolitionism from the soil of Kansas Territory, and we shall be saved the trouble that has been heaped upon us, of going to the Territory to vote every time an election is held. The time has come when something more than going to vote must be done. We must settle the country with an honest pro-slavery emigration, and our glorious Union will be saved. Let your agents lay the facts and advantages of this beautiful country before the people of the South. Let them understand that the trade of the Pacific coast, which has enriched Missouri, and is continually increasing, is to be taken from us and enjoyed in Kansas. The trade is ours, and the country is ours, and we must have it. The Douglas Mill, or, since it is doubted whether he should have the credit of it, the Nebraska Bill, has given it to us, and it now only remains to be taken possession of. Will Lafayette county lead an assisting hand? (*Yes! Yes!*) Then the country is ours.

N.

Railroads in Canada.—The total number of miles of railroad now open for traffic in Canada, is 1,931, as follows:

Grand Trunk, 694 miles; St. Lawrence and Champlain, 35; Montreal and New York, 28; Prescott and Ottawa City, 50; Cobourg and Peterboro', 16; Ontario, Simcoe and Huron, 96; Buffalo, Brantford and Goderich, 80; Great Western and branches, 233; Erie and Ontario, 17. All these railways, except the St. Lawrence and Champlain, the New York and Montreal, and the Prescott and Ottawa, are on the five feet six inch gauge of "special Guardian" gauge. The lines just mentioned are on the English narrow gauge. The amount of railway to be opened in 1858 and in about 200 miles.

Taxing and Freshening.—A few of the people of Joliet turned and feathered a young man, on the morning of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis railroad. The offence was in a paper he issued from his office, against licensed whiskey and married women. About twenty men were engaged in the preparation of the outrage. Two or three were boys.

A Baptist minister was in Worcester, Mass., a few days since, and made a contract with a man to build a meeting house for several thousand dollars. They are to be of the Sharp pattern, with some improvements.

There are, in Lisbon, six thousand nine miles of telegraph wire, all of which are continually used for official dispatches.

LATEST FROM KANSAS.

(Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.)

Leavenworth, K. T., Feb. 14, 1858.

To the Editor of the Missouri Democrat:

The following is the closing portion of a speech made by David R. Atchison, at Platte City, Missouri, a week or two since. A gentleman was present, who gives the following report. Speaking of the Constitutional Convention, Atchison says:

"This Convention met at Topeka and framed what they call a Constitution, and say they intend to apply for admission into the Union. Now, should Congress admit them, what will you do? I'll tell you what I will do, if Congress admits them into the Union without law or precedent, nodding his head and raising his right hand, 'I'll resist! But Congress will do no such thing. Some of the Free States men, have held an election and selected officers on the 15th of last month, and say they intend to put their Work in operation on the 4th of March. *So member the 4th of March!* If they commit do it legally, they say they will do it by force of arms. They have sent their emissaries to the North and East, who are raising money, men, arms, &c., for that purpose. Now, what shall I advise to do? I am an old man, and no office seeker—you are entitled to my advice, and you shall have it; and not only that, but my arm (holding it up high)—for I value your interest and good feelings next to my hope of Heaven. Go over there; send your young men, and if they attempt to form a State Government, put it down. Extinguish the rebellion at once.

If the Missourians, however, are prevented from coming over at the same time, we shall have no need to call out the militia. But as I hear that the President's orders to Sumner requires him to be governed by the Governor of the Territory, and ordering the latter to put in Woodson is appointed successor to Wilson Shannon, the Missourians will have us where they want us, and will be compelled to go, or leave the Territory to the Abolitionists. Troops, Government, &c., and if any difficulty occurs, the Governor has only to call upon Colonel Sumner and the militia of the Territory to aid him.

However, we hope that Congress will take good care of Kansas, and protect the young State from all invasions from all quarters.

S. F. T.

Taxing Oysters.

The Governor of Virginia, proposes a scheme intended to make the oyster trade of that State a source of public revenue. He makes the following statements:

Virginia has not less than 50,000 tons of licensed and tonnage vessels employed in taking those shell fish from off the coast of that State.

The oysters are worth in the market not less than fifty cents per bushel, at the places where they are taken, at least 20 cents per bushel. Each ton takes about twenty bushels a trip, and about eighteen trips are made, on an average, by each vessel per annum. Thus her less than twenty-seven millions of bushels of oysters are taken from the Virginia waters, and the money is expended in defraying the expenses of agents who shall travel and lecture through the Southern States, soliciting aid, and inducing an honest Pro-Slavery emigration to the Territory, and in paying the expenses of competent agents who shall stay in Kansas and collect information of the country for the benefit of those who may emigrate from the Slave States. The remainder of the money and what may be raised in the South, shall be expended in purchasing all the best lands, and choice locations, to be sold only to Pro-Slavery men. We, of Buchanan county, have already subscribed, both liberally and unsolicited. I am now traveling through some of the difficult counties of our state to have societies of the same or similar character formed."

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LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH AND MAILS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

No Tidings of the Pacific.

COMPLICATION OF OUR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

PROGRESS OF THE PEACE MOVEMENTS.

DECLINE IN BREADSTUFFS, &c.

New York, Sunday, Feb. 24.

The Atlantic arrived off Sandy Hook at 10 o'clock last night, and came to her dock at 9 this morning. She experienced strong westerly gales ten days successively, and was three days in large fields of ice. She brings no tidings of the Pacific. Feb. 10th, latitude 51, longitude 17, she passed the steamship *America* from Halifax.

The Atlantic brings forty passengers. No American mail received out since Atlantic's latter.

Lord Palmerston promised to lay a part of the Central American correspondence before Parliament.

Scott & Russell, of London, ship builders, have failed—large liabilities. Peace apparently progresses favorably.

The Parliamentary Protocol was signed at Vienna, on the 1st, by representatives of France, England, Turkey, Russia and Austria, agreeing to open the conference at Paris within three weeks. Lord Clarendon is appointed English plenipotentiary.

There is a doubtful rumor that the Emperor of Russia and Austria will visit Paris during the conference.

The Protocol preliminary to the Congress of Paris, has been definitely signed, and matters are progressing favorably in the direction of peace.

No news of interest from the Crimea or from Asia.

The last of the docks of Sebastopol has been destroyed. An armistice by land only, will doubtless be agreed upon until the end of March.

The most important news is that which relates to the extraordinary excitement in England on the subject of war with United States. It was again confidently reported on the Liverpool exchange, that the American Minister had demanded his passports, and his absence from Lady Palmerston's soiree was attributed to the personal misunderstanding between Clarendon and himself. We have no particulars of the reported misunderstanding as the English papers maintain, complete silence on the subject. Clarendon, however, is reported to have spoken in an imperious manner to Buchanan, which Mr. Buchanan promptly checked by closing the interview. It is also reported that the Derby party intended to bring forward a motion in parliament on the subject of the omission of all allusion to America in the Queen's speech. It is further reported that France and England have jointly sent envoys to Brazil to ask to enlist the interests of that country against the interest of the United States in Central America. In the meantime the interest of the English press is threatening and presumptuous toward the United States.

Purely commercial prices, however, form an exception, and the Chambers of Commerce, both of Manchester and Liverpool, protest against the said interruption of the amicable relations of the two countries. The funds have been unsettled and depressed by the reported state of affairs. The following is an extract from a leader in the London *Times*:

"We regretted yesterday that our Minister at Washington has received his passports, and is on his way home. That, of course, will compel all those persons connected in any way with regard to the American Minister, and Mr. Crampton and Mr. Buchanan, the two inoffensive gentlemen representing their Governments at Washington and London, will probably cross each other on the Atlantic."

After discussing the existence of the domestic quarrel, it says:

"England has really apologized enough to satisfy her foreign Empire. We cannot, in short, her responsible for the estrangement. The Americans must reckon on an obstinate resistance if they attempt to force us to submit to a cost before they take any fatal steps, else after two or three paces they will make their calculation of ruin."

The London *Dispatch* says a good deal of pardonable irritation is felt now that the quagmire of Russian despotism people should have so unaccountably manifested during the present war the power of moving with the most active of European deputies, and if the people of the United States permit their patriotic plunge them into a war with Great Britain, they will receive the most terrible lesson ever administered to national envy and quarrelsomeness.

The Paris *Constitutionnel du Peluple* has a long, labored editorial to prove that up to the present point the interest of France and England are identical, in the event of continuance of the war either in the Baltic or in Asia, would only subserve the private interests of England.

Count Walewski died at Warsaw on the first of February.

The chairman of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, at the annual meeting of the Chamber, spoke in strong terms against any interruption of friendly relations between the two countries. Other speakers expressed the same sentiments. The Chamber did not adopt a formal resolution on the subject.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce held its annual meeting on Monday, 4th inst., when the following resolution, prepared by John Bright, M. P., was moved by the Mayor of Manchester and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Chamber has observed with satisfaction the friendly feeling which exists between the British Government and the United States, with regard to the construction of a treaty on the subject of the Central American territories, and regards to the attempts which are alleged to have been made to enlist men for the British army within the jurisdiction of the United States, and trusts that the world urgently impress upon the Government of this country the propriety of conducting these negotiations in a conciliatory spirit, with strong determination to show alike to the United Kingdom and the United States the justice ascribable evil which must arise from any interruption of amicable relations between the two countries. The resolution was unanimously agreed to. Mr. Bright made a good speech on the occasion.

Advices from the India and China mail are to hand. The only noticeable article of news additional to that published, is that the trial of the Kossuth Englishman for treason, in India is postponed, on account of the sickness of the Chief Justice.

Paris, Saturday the French funds closed about the same as yesterday.

London, Wednesday.—A letter from Hamburg, dated the 3d, states that 11 cargoes of corn had arrived there, and 2 of lard, arrived there during the week, several of them in British ships, and all of them half way en route to Russia.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

Three Days Later than the Atlantic.

New York, Feb. 24.

The Steamer Asia, from Liverpool, on the morning of the 9th, has arrived, bringing one hundred passengers. She brings but little news of importance to add to the Atlantic's advices.

There was a severe storm on the 7th, many American vessels were damaged.

The opinion in Manchester says that Sir Henry Bulwer had intimated that he would like to act as a sort of mediator between the Governments of England and Buchanan. That move is said to be at the desire of Lord Palmerston.

An interview is to take place at the embassy, when Bulwer would explain the compromise at length, to Buchanan, which he is prepared to accept.

All of the papers maintain profound silence on this matter.

The peace preliminaries are beginning to assemble at Paris.

The British steam frigate Polyphemus, was totally lost on the northwest coast of Ireland.

In the House of Commons, Lord Palmerston in answer to an inquiry from Cobden, said the correspondence from the American Government on Central American affairs, would, when completed, be laid before Parliament.

Mr. Bright remarked that he would postpone the motion he had given notice of, relative to the expenditure of the Army and Navy, until the correspondence had been made public.

Saturday, A. M.—The *Times* censures the course taken by Mr. Buchanan in the American Cabinet in reference to existing difficulties, and after remarking that when the humanity we have shown many have to smile, concludes as follows,

"We are as desirous of peace as Mr. Cobden can be, but we know that when a nation becomes too proud to listen to reason, the only appeal is to arms."

The steamship Asia brings presents, consisting of plate, medals, &c., for the Kane Arctic Expedition.

New York and Washington News.

New York, Feb. 24.

The steamship Alabama arrived this A. M. from her cruise in search of the Pacific. Sixty hours from Halifax on the evening of the 20th.

Tribune correspondent telegraphs from Washington:

"Telegraph news by Atlantic has made no impression in high quarter here. There is no reasonable probability that Mr. Buchanan has asked for his passports. The rumor doubtless originated from one or two causes: First, the fact that Mr Buchanan had long since received his letter of recall, and intimated his purpose to leave by steamer on the 9th and London on 12th of February. Second, That it was known in London that the United States had demanded the recall of Mr. Crampton, which, with Lord Clarendon's *sparte* statement in the House of Lords naturally led to inferential exaggeration.

The naval committee in the Senate have contered fully with the President and Secretary of the Navy, and will unanimously report a bill to-morrow, embodying substantially the following provisions, intended to correct errors attributed to his late Secretary, and preserve the same time its benefits. The bill provides that the President shall be authorized to organize as many boards of survey as may be necessary to report to the chiefs of Bureau, and particularly on the efficiency of officers, and to recommend the dismissal of such as are found incompetent, and to give special trial and cause to the said officers. Boards of survey are required to be ordered by the President, and to consist of not less than three nor more than five officers, and to be sworn to perform their duties faithfully and impartially, and to give special trial and cause to the said officers. Boards of survey are required to be ordered by the President, and to consist of not less than three nor more than five officers, and to be sworn to perform their duties faithfully and impartially, and to give special trial and cause to the said officers.

Washington, Feb. 23.

Senator Jones, of Texas, intended to speak to-day in reply to Senator Wilson's strictures on Gov. Shannon. His language, it is understood, will severely condemn the impropriety evinced by Senator Wilson in so far descending from his senatorial dignity as to assail his private character. Mr. Wilson's speech not having been published in the Globe, Saturday, was expected. Mr. Jones may defer his remarks till, to-morrow.

The Senate, after further debate, adopted Mason's resolution.

Mr. Jones of Texas, spoke in condemnation of Anti-Slavery men, in reply to Wilson's speech on Shannon.

Adjourned.

The committee on Territories will report to-morrow, annulling certain laws passed by the Kansas Legislature.

Mr. Orr made an ineffectual effort to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of constructing 15 additional steam frigates.

No quorum. Adjourned.

K. S. National Convention—No Nomination.

Philadelphia, Feb. 23.

The Convention has spent nearly the whole day in taking a vote upon a motion to lay on the table a proposition postponing a nomination of President to a Convention to meet in Philadelphia July 24. Many of the delegates talked against time, to prevent the Convention going into nomination. To-day, at 6 o'clock, a vote on the motion to lay the proposition on the table was as follows: Yeas, 128; nays 73. Amid much confusion, the Convention adjourned till Monday morning.

Philadelphia, Feb. 23.

In the American Convention, Breckinridge's motion to proceed to nomination was passed and balloting was about to commence, when Mr. Perkins of Conn. announced the secession of the delegation from that State.

The Massachusetts delegates followed, together with that of Rhode Island and Ohio and portions of Delaware, Iowa and Penn.

One ballot was then had, resulting as follows: Fillmore 71, Law 77, Garrett Davis 13, Judge McLean 7, Com. Stockton 8, Gen. Houston 6, John Bell 5, Erastus Brooks 2, Kenneth Raynor 2, Campbell of Ohio 1, Ex-Governor Johnson 1, John M. Clayton 1.

The Convention then adjourned to 3 o'clock.

The Northern secessionists are holding a caucus at the Merchants' Hotel.

Republican Convention.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 23.

The Committee on Resolutions reported, giving a history of the Slavery question from the commencement of the government up to the present time, with the legislative action upon it. A large portion of the report is devoted to papers maintain, complete silence on the subject. Clarendon, however, is reported to have spoken in an imperious manner to Buchanan, which Mr. Buchanan promptly checked by closing the interview. It is also reported that the Derby party intended to bring forward a motion in parliament on the subject of the omission of all allusion to America in the Queen's speech. It is further reported that France and England have jointly sent envoys to Brazil to ask to enlist the interests of that country against the interest of the United States in Central America. In the meantime the interest of the English press is threatening and presumptuous toward the United States.

Purely commercial prices, however, form an exception, and the Chambers of Commerce, both of Manchester and Liverpool, protest against the said interruption of the amicable relations of the two countries. The funds have been unsettled and depressed by the reported state of affairs. The following is an extract from a leader in the London *Times*:

"We regretted yesterday that our Minister at Washington has received his passports, and is on his way home. That, of course, will compel all those persons connected in any way with regard to the American Minister, and Mr. Crampton and Mr. Buchanan, the two inoffensive gentlemen representing their Governments at Washington and London, will probably cross each other on the Atlantic."

After discussing the existence of the domestic quarrel, it says:

"England has really apologized enough to satisfy her foreign Empire. We cannot, in short, be responsible for the estrangement. The Americans must reckon on an obstinate resistance if they attempt to force us to submit to a cost before they take any fatal steps, else after two or three paces they will make their calculation of ruin."

The London *Dispatch* says a good deal of pardonable irritation is felt now that the quagmire of Russian despotism people should have so unaccountably manifested during the present war the power of moving with the most active of European deputies, and if the people of the United States permit their patriotic plunge them into a war with Great Britain, they will receive the most terrible lesson ever administered to national envy and quarrelsomeness.

The Paris *Constitutionnel du Peluple* has a long, labored editorial to prove that up to the present point the interest of France and England are identical, in the event of continuance of the war either in the Baltic or in Asia, would only subserve the private interests of England.

Count Walewski died at Warsaw on the first of February.

The chairman of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, at the annual meeting of the Chamber, spoke in strong terms against any interruption of friendly relations between the two countries. Other speakers expressed the same sentiments. The Chamber did not adopt a formal resolution on the subject.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce held its annual meeting on Monday, 4th inst., when the following resolution, prepared by John Bright, M. P., was moved by the Mayor of Manchester and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Chamber has observed with satisfaction the friendly feeling which exists between the British Government and the United States, with regard to the construction of a treaty on the subject of the Central American territories, and regards to the attempts which are alleged to have been made to enlist men for the British army within the jurisdiction of the United States, and trusts that the world urgently impress upon the Government of this country the propriety of conducting these negotiations in a conciliatory spirit, with strong determination to show alike to the United Kingdom and the United States the justice ascribable evil which must arise from any interruption of amicable relations between the two countries. The resolution was unanimously agreed to. Mr. Bright made a good speech on the occasion.

Arrival of Steamship Webster.

New Orleans, Feb. 25.

The steamship Daniel Webster, from San Juan, arrived here yesterday, with California dates to the 8th inst.

The Star of the West left San Juan for New York on the 18th, with 300 passengers and $500,000.

"Masonic Gaff."—At the recent festival of the Provincial Grand Lodge, at Glasgow, Sir Archibald Allison, the historian, mentioned that on the occasion of the visit of the Duke of Cumberland to Edinburgh, during the spring of 1855, while engaged in a drunken brawl. He was taken by the officers of Ottawa, in this State, who were deputed to that duty by officers of Pittsburg. The affair created for a time considerable excitement, and a large crowd assembled to witness the arrest.—*Lacon Gazette.*

Arrested for Murder.—A man named Thos. McDonald, mate of the steamer Diana, now in winter quarters at this place, was arrested on Wednesday last, charged with the murder of a man at Pittsburg, during the spring of 1855, while engaged in a drunken brawl. He was taken by the officers of Ottawa, in this State, who were deputed to that duty by officers of Pittsburg. The affair created for a time considerable excitement, and a large crowd assembled to witness the arrest.—*Lacon Gazette.*

To-Day's Advertisem'ts.

STRAYED OR STOLEN, ON THE EVENING of the 23d inst., from the premises on the seventh and eighth streets, from the corner of Canal and Harrison streets, a large brown mare, with a small star in the forehead, about fifteen hands high, and about twelve years old. The longer was a short piece of rope tied around her neck. Whoever will give information to the subscriber, corner of Canal and Harrison streets, or return the mare to him, will be liberally rewarded. JAMES NISH.

VACCINE VIRUS, FRESH AND RELIABLE, for sale by J. H. REED & CO. feb26

30 CASES SODA ASH, FOR SALE AT the lowest market rates, by J. H. REED & CO. 1st Lake street. feb26

200 BBLS. SOAP MAKERS' ROSIN, For sale by J. H. REED & CO. 1st Lake street. feb26

OLD TOWN PROPERTY.—LOT 117 BY 99 feet, in block 64, Old Town, for sale on easy terms. J. A. MARSHALL & CO.

HOUSE AND LOT.—LOT 12, BLOCK 29, section 5, on the West side, with 2 Story Frame House for $2,200. J. A. MARSHALL & CO.

HOUSE AND LOT ON BUFFALO ST.—No. 42; Lot 25 by 99. For sale by J. A. MARSHALL & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE FIRM OF J. & L. Johnson have associated with them in the Grocery, Provision and Commission business, Hon. Reuben Andrews of Cincinnati. The business hereafter will be conducted by the firm of Johnson, Andrews & Co., No. 124 Dearborn street, and on the corner of Lake and Wells street, next door to the Lumber office of C. Moore & Co.

JOHN S. JOHNSON, JOHN A. ANDREWS, ALFRED JOHNSON. feb26-cdw-6t

SWIFT'S PATENT MILLS, For GRINDING COFFEE, CORN, SPICES, &c.

Combining Power, Durability and Economy, and adapted to the use of all who use either Coffee, Grain, or Spices. For sale by SWIFT & BRO.

FROM THE PECULIAR CONSTRUCTION of its Grinding Plates, they can be run at any required speed, from 100 to 1,000 revolutions per minute, without the slightest danger of heating. No. 0 (smallest), 1 & 2, are Family Coffee or Spice Mills, and are made to grind fine, medium, coarse or intermediate degrees of grinding and discharge from 1 to 4 bushels per hour.

No. 3 Coffee Grinder, Hand or Steam, is capable of grinding from 4 to 6 bushels per hour, and is a most desirable article for Grocers.

No. 4 Coffee Mill, for Steam Power, can grind from 10 to 15 bushels per hour, and is the best Mill for Grocers who do a large business.

No. 5 Coffee Mill, for Steam Power, can grind from 20 to 30 bushels per hour, and is the best Mill for Grocers who do a large business.

No. 6 Coffee Mill, for Steam Power, can grind from 30 to 40 bushels per hour, and is the best Mill for Grocers who do a large business.

No. 7 Coffee Mill, for Steam Power, can grind from 40 to 50 bushels per hour, and is the best Mill for Grocers who do a large business.

No. 8 Coffee Mill, for Steam Power, can grind from 50 to 60 bushels per hour, and is the best Mill for Grocers who do a large business.

No. 9 Coffee Mill, for Steam Power, can grind from 60 to 70 bushels per hour, and is the best Mill for Grocers who do a large business.

No. 10 Coffee Mill, for Steam Power, can grind from 70 to 80 bushels per hour, and is the best Mill for Grocers who do a large business.

No. 11 Coffee Mill, for Steam Power, can grind from 80 to 90 bushels per hour, and is the best Mill for Grocers who do a large business.

No. 12 Coffee Mill, for Steam Power, can grind from 90 to 100 bushels per hour, and is the best Mill for Grocers who do a large business.

No. 13 Coffee Mill, for Steam Power, can grind from 100 to 110 bushels per hour, and is the best Mill for Grocers who do a large business.

No. 14 Coffee Mill, for Steam Power, can grind from 110 to 120 bushels per hour, and is the best Mill for Grocers who do a large business.

No. 15 Coffee Mill, for Steam Power, can grind from 120 to 130 bushels per hour, and is the best Mill for Grocers who do a large business.

No. 16 Coffee Mill, for Steam Power, can grind from 130 to 140 bushels per hour, and is the best Mill for Grocers who do a large business.

No. 17 Coffee Mill, for Steam Power, can grind from 140 to 150 bushels per hour, and is the best Mill for Grocers who do a large business.

No. 18 Coffee Mill, for Steam Power, can grind from 150 to 160 bushels per hour, and is the best Mill for Grocers who do a large business.

No. 19 Coffee Mill, for Steam Power, can grind from 160 to 170 bushels per hour, and is the best Mill for Grocers who do a large business.

No. 20 Coffee Mill, for Steam Power, can grind from 170 to 180 bushels per hour, and is the best Mill for Grocers who do a large business.

No. 21 Coffee Mill, for Steam Power, can grind from 180 to 190 bushels per hour, and is the best Mill for Grocers who do a large business.

No. 22 Coffee Mill, for Steam Power, can grind from 190 to 200 bushels per hour, and is the best Mill for Grocers who do a large business.

No. 23 Coffee Mill, for Steam Power, can grind from 200 to 210 bushels per hour, and is the best Mill for Grocers who do a large business.

No. 24 Coffee Mill, for Steam Power, can grind from 210 to 220 bushels per hour, and is the best Mill for Grocers who do a large business.

No. 25 Coffee Mill, for Steam Power, can grind from 220 to 230 bushels per hour, and is the best Mill for Grocers who do a large business.

No. 26 Coffee Mill, for Steam Power, can grind from 230 to 240 bushels per hour, and is the best Mill for Grocers who do a large business.

No. 27 Coffee Mill, for Steam Power, can grind from 240 to 250 bushels per hour, and is the best Mill for Grocers who do a large business.

No. 28 Coffee Mill, for Steam Power, can grind from 250 to 260 bushels per hour, and is the best Mill for Grocers who do a large business.

No. 29 Coffee Mill, for Steam Power, can grind from 260 to 270 bushels per hour, and is the best Mill for Grocers who do a large business.

No. 30 Coffee Mill, for Steam Power, can grind from 270 to 280 bushels per hour, and is the best Mill for Grocers who do a large business.

No. 31 Coffee Mill, for Steam Power, can grind from 280 to 290 bushels per hour, and is the best Mill for Grocers who do a large business.

No. 32 Coffee Mill, for Steam Power, can grind from 290 to 300 bushels per hour, and is the best Mill for Grocers who do a large business.

No. 33 Coffee Mill, for Steam Power, can grind from 300 to 310 bushels per hour, and is the best Mill for Grocers who do a large business.

No. 34 Coffee Mill, for Steam Power, can grind from 310 to 320 bushels per hour, and is the best Mill for Grocers who do a large business.

No. 35 Coffee Mill, for Steam Power, can grind from 320 to 330 bushels per hour, and is the best Mill for Grocers who do a large business.

No. 36 Coffee Mill, for Steam Power, can grind from 330 to 340 bushels per hour, and is the best Mill for Grocers who do a large business.

No. 37 Coffee Mill, for Steam Power, can grind from 340 to 350 bushels per hour, and is the best Mill for Grocers who do a large business.

No. 38 Coffee Mill, for Steam Power, can grind from 350 to 360 bushels per hour, and is the best Mill for Grocers who do a large business.

No. 39 Coffee Mill, for Steam Power, can grind from 360 to 370 bushels per hour, and is the best Mill for Grocers who do a large business.

No. 40 Coffee Mill, for Steam Power, can grind from 370 to 380 bushels per hour, and is the best Mill for Grocers who do a large business.

No. 41 Coffee Mill, for Steam Power, can grind from 380 to 390 bushels per hour, and is the best Mill for Grocers who do a large business.

No. 42 Coffee Mill, for Steam Power, can grind from 390 to 400 bushels per hour, and is the best Mill for Grocers who do a large business.

No. 43 Coffee Mill, for Steam Power, can grind from 400 to 410 bushels per hour, and is the best Mill for Grocers who do a large business.

No. 44 Coffee Mill, for Steam Power, can grind from 410 to 420 bushels per hour, and is the best Mill for Grocers who do a large business.

No. 45 Coffee Mill, for Steam Power, can grind from 420 to 430 bushels per hour, and is the best Mill for Grocers who do a large business.

No. 46 Coffee Mill, for Steam Power, can grind from 430 to 440 bushels per hour, and is the best Mill for Grocers who do a large business.

No. 47 Coffee Mill, for Steam Power, can grind from 440 to 450 bushels per hour, and is the best Mill for Grocers who do a large business.

No. 48 Coffee Mill, for Steam Power, can grind from 450 to 460 bushels per hour, and is the best Mill for Grocers who do a large business.

No. 49 Coffee Mill, for Steam Power, can grind from 460 to 470 bushels per hour, and is the best Mill for Grocers who do a large business.

No. 50 Coffee Mill, for Steam Power, can grind from 470 to 480 bushels per hour, and is the best Mill for Grocers who do a large business.

No. 51 Coffee Mill, for Steam Power, can grind from 480 to 490 bushels per hour, and is the best Mill for Grocers who do a large business.

No. 52 Coffee Mill, for Steam Power, can grind from 490 to 500 bushels per hour, and is the best Mill for Grocers who do a large business.

No. 53 Coffee Mill, for Steam Power, can grind from 500 to 510 bushels per hour, and is the best Mill for Grocers who do a large business.

No. 54 Coffee Mill, for Steam Power, can grind from 510 to 520 bushels per hour, and is the best Mill for Grocers who do a large business.

No. 55 Coffee Mill, for Steam Power, can grind from 520 to 530 bushels per hour, and is the best Mill for Grocers who do a large business.

No. 56 Coffee Mill, for Steam Power, can grind from 530 to 540 bushels per hour, and is the best Mill for Grocers who do a large business.

No. 57 Coffee Mill, for Steam Power, can grind from 540 to 550 bushels per hour, and is the best Mill for Grocers who do a large business.

No. 58 Coffee Mill, for Steam Power, can grind from 550 to 560 bushels per hour, and is the best Mill for Grocers who do a large business.

No. 59 Coffee Mill, for Steam Power, can grind from 560 to 570 bushels per hour, and is the best Mill for Grocers who do a large business.

No. 60 Coffee Mill, for Steam Power, can grind from 570 to 580 bushels per hour, and is the best Mill for Grocers who do a large business.

No. 61 Co

Special Notices.

Dr. Jas. McClintock is known wherever pro- found science and experience are appreciated as the Rectal surgeon and consulting physician in the treatment of Piles, Fistula, Fissure, Prolapsus, Stricture, Ulceration, Rupture, Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Passages, Nervous Debility, Chronic Weaknesses, Impotency, Blood and Skin Diseases, Female Complaints, Gleets, Chancres, Buboes, Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Discharges, Impediments to Marriage, Sexual Decay, Mercurial Affections, Rheumatism, Constitutional Debility, and all Chronic Diseases of the Urinary and Sexual Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and however long standing. Consultation free. Office, No. 7 Tremont-row, Boston, Mass. Dr. McClintock, Physician and Surgeon, 7 Tremont-row, Boston, Mass. Dr. McClintock's Medical Treatise on Chronic Diseases, with the Author's Portrait, illustrative of Physiognomy

Legal Notices.

MASTERS' SALE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, ss.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES OF ILLINOIS—Northern District of Illinois.

In Equity Term, A.D. 1855.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVES TO

AFFIDAVIT OF THE NON-RESIDENCE OF

ESTATE OF EPHRAIM C. STOWELL, DECEASED.—Notice is hereby given to the heirs or legal representatives of Ephraim C. Stowell, deceased, late of Chicago, in the county and State of Illinois, and to all others whom it may concern, that I will, on the first Monday in April next, apply to the County Court of the said county of Cook, at the Court House in the city of Chicago, in the said county, for the sale of the real estate of the said deceased, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to pay his debts, and hereby request all persons interested in said estate to appear at that time and place and show cause why such sale should not be made.

SAMUEL B. HAYES,
Administrator & Administratrix of said Estate.
Chicago, March 1st, 1855.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE—BY VIRTUE

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ES-

AFFIDAVIT OF THE NON-RESIDENCE

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

Hardware.

JEWETT & ROOT,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
STOVES,
Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Hardware,
AND
Stove Trimmings.
No. 212 MAIN STREET, BUFFALO, N. Y.
Also, Nos. 45 and 47 Michigan street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Chicago Wire Works and Hardware Store.
SNOW, BEETOLPH & CO.,
No. 7 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN HARD-
WARE, Iron, Steel, Nails, Cut and Wrought Spikes, Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Anvils, Vises, Bellows, Hammers, Sledges, Axes, Hatchets, Adzes, Hollow Ware, Shovels, Spades, Forks, Hoes, Rakes, Scythes, Snaths, Grain Cradles, Manure Forks, Hay Forks, Grass Hooks, Corn Knives, Weeding Hoes, Trowels, Garden Rakes, Grass Shears, Hedge Shears, Pruning Shears, Pruning Knives, Grafting Wax, Tobacco Twine, Cotton Twine, Wool Twine, Hemp Twine, Manilla Rope, Sisal Rope, Cotton Rope, Wire Rope, Wire Cloth, Wire Work, Sieves, Riddles, Screens, Coal Hods, Coal Shovels, Coal Screens, Fenders, Fire Irons, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Stove Pipe, Elbows, Stove Boards, Zinc, Sheet Zinc, Solder, Tinners' Tools, Tinners' Trimmings, Tinners' Rivets, Tinners' Snips, Tinners' Shears, Tinners' Punches, Tinners' Hammers, Tinners' Stakes, Tinners' Mallets, Tinners' Soldering Irons, Tinners' Furnaces, Tinners' Gauges, Tinners' Files, Tinners' Rasps, Tinners' Dividers, Tinners' Compasses, Tinners' Scratch Awls, Tinners' Bench Screws, Tinners' Anvils, Tinners' Vises, Tinners' Benches, Tinners' Stools, Tinners' Lamps, Tinners' Oil Cans, Tinners' Measures, Tinners' Funnels, Tinners' Ladles, Tinners' Skimmers, Tinners' Dippers, Tinners' Sieves, Tinners' Riddles, Tinners' Screens, Tinners' Coal Hods, Tinners' Coal Shovels, Tinners' Coal Screens, Tinners' Fenders, Tinners' Fire Irons, Tinners' Fire Brick, Tinners' Fire Clay, Tinners' Stove Pipe, Tinners' Elbows, Tinners' Stove Boards, Tinners' Zinc, Tinners' Sheet Zinc, Tinners'